

# PICCHE WEEKLY RECORD.

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PICCHE, LINCOLN CO. NEVADA.  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Reports from Madame Modjeska, who is at her ranch, the "Forest of Arden," in Orange county, are that she has entirely recovered her health.

Riverside orange growers are rejoicing over the tariff promised on their fruit and have sent congratulatory telegrams to Senators White and Perkins.

The San Diego Water Company has elected J. M. Howell, president; L. R. Works, vice-president; the Bank of Commerce, treasurer, and Walter Carnes, secretary.

The city council of Pomona will pass the same liquor license ordinance in substance as that in force when prohibition was in that town. But two saloons will be allowed.

The first message of the new mayor of the city of San Diego to the council advocates the strictest economy on all lines and a distinctly business administration of city affairs.

The soldiers at the Soldiers' Home, near Santa Monica, wish it understood that they have a postoffice of their own, and their letters should not be sent to Santa Monica. The address should be: "Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles county, California."

The Point Loma oil well is now down 150 feet. The expert driller in charge says that the formation at the bottom of this well is the same as that encountered in Los Angeles oil wells. This is an encouraging sign of the presence of oil deeper down.

The new officers of the Whittier State School, who were ridiculed for permitting seven inmates to escape, have redeemed themselves. All the fleeing boys were captured and returned to the school without trouble, though the captors are allowed a fee of \$10 a head as reward. Extra vigilance will now be observed at the institution.

The California Editorial Association will visit San Diego within a few weeks, and thence go on an excursion to Ensenada and other points in Lower California. At Ensenada the excursionists will be given a reception by Gov. Sanghins. They will also be entertained at San Diego, and shown the principal objects of interest in and around the city.

The sale of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company for \$2,000,000, which took place at Gallup, recently, has been confirmed by the United States court at Albuquerque, N. M., and the committee representing the purchasers left for the West to procure the confirmation of the sale by the United States courts of Arizona and California, through whose jurisdiction the line runs.

A compromise has been effected between the bondholders and the unsecured creditors of the Mount Lowe Railway. The creditors will receive their claims 50 per cent. and receive bonds for the balance in the new company, which is to acquire the road at the foreclosure sale. This amicable settlement averts the litigation which threatened the road and give promise that it may yet be placed upon a paying basis.

A private letter from Paris says regarding Hon. W. A. Clark, builder of the new beet-sugar factory at Los Alamitos: "Mr. Clark is here with his daughter at the Hotel d'Athene. He has purchased over \$50,000 worth of paintings, including Corots, Millet, Dabigney, Dupres, Carins, etc. He has also purchased a tract of 31,000 acres for a coffee plantation, from President Diaz, in Mexico, near Vera Cruz, and will establish a line of steamers and form a colony down there."

An Agricultural Experiment Station has been organized by the Executive Board of the Southern California Academy of Sciences. It is the purpose of this section to take up questions affecting the agricultural interests of the southern country, such as insect pests and their remedies, the betterment of crops, preservation of forest, the analyses of commercial fertilizers and naming of different species of plants. The work of the section will be done free of charge and bulletins will be issued for free distribution, giving the results of the work accomplished.

General Manager O. E. Faulkner of the Peccos Valley road, in company with the representative of a New York trust company, has left Roswell, N. M., for Amarillo, Tex., to inspect the route of the proposed new railway between those points. It is said that the Rock Island is delivering steel and ties at Liberal, Kas., with a view of connecting with this new line, and that the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific, now building from El Paso to Corralitos, Mexico, will meet Colonel A. K. Owens' road from Topolobampo Bay.

Lew B. Harris, who has resigned as chief engineer of the Southern California Mountain Water Company, will begin development of a guano concession, which Jesse R. Grant has obtained from Mexico. Col. Philpott and Riverside capitalists are said to be interested in this guano development. The concession obtained by Mr. Grant gives an exclusive right to gather guano on the coast and islands of Lower California from the twelfth to the nineteenth parallel north. A San Francisco schooner is to be chartered for the first expedition to the concession.

Some time ago, John Stanley of Los Angeles, was killed by the car of the Southern California road, while crossing the track of Atlantic street. The verdict of the coroner's jury at the time was understood to omit censures of the railroad company. It now appears that the verdict was delayed in order to secure further evidence. The verdict now given out states that Stanley "came to his death by being struck by a car on the Southern California Railroad track at the crossing at Atlantic street, and we further find that there was equal negligence both on the part of the teamster and the trainmen." The estate of Stanley may sue the railroad company for \$10,000.

# PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

## Important Information Gathered Around the Coast.

### ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A Summary of Late Events That Are Boiled Down to Suit our Busy Readers.

Forty-five acres of the big Oakland marsh are to be filled up at once.

Maderit is to have a flouring mill with a capacity of 50 barrels a day. The Stockton creamery started last week. It is to be run on the co-operative plan.

The only onyx factory this side of Buffalo has been established in Phoenix, A. T.

The new sugar factory at Salinas will employ 30,000 acres of land planted to beets.

A tunnel under the Oakland-Alameda estuary at a cost of \$300,000 is under consideration.

It is believed that fully 50,000 sheep have been sheared within twenty miles of Pomona this year.

The plans adopted for the annex to Hotel Green in Pasadena call for an expenditure of \$200,000.

The San Pedro Oil Company has a well down 700 feet at San Pedro with favorable indications for oil.

Business men in Walnut Creek and Concord will go to work next week to improve the road to Mount Diablo.

A report just published gives California's product of gold in 1896 at \$17,181,562, and of silver at \$429,436.

Chino sugar beet growers rejoice in the fact that this is by far the best season they have ever had for growing beets.

The Supervisors of Santa Barbara are after all offenders against the law relative to mutilation and destruction to shade trees.

The California Asphalt company will probably erect a refinery at Ventura soon, the purchase of land for that purpose being made.

Lands near Watsonville that formerly went tenantless at \$3.50 per acre, now lease for \$7 per acre, for cultivation of the sugar beet.

The orange crop of Highland is practically all forwarded to the market, and the total for the season is 265 cars, as against 245 cars for last year.

The Valley road is making rapid progress in the work of laying out the route. The directors have secured a right-of-way in Contra Costa county.

The city engineer of San Diego insists that the Morana dam, which is to form a part of the \$1,500,000 municipal water system, is insecurely built.

The engineers of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad are busily engaged in locating the line between Point Richmond and Stockton.

The annual report of the Southern Pacific railroad for 1896 shows gross earnings \$41,666,406, operating expenses \$31,962,306, net earnings, \$10,704,100.

The total revenue collected in Napa county for the year ended March 21, 1897, was \$415,970.86, and there was a cash balance at the end of the year of \$8,463.

Steps are being taken in Visalia to organize a fruit exchange. It will be capitalized at \$50,000, and great benefits to the town and county are hoped for by its formation.

The Southern Pacific Company is shipping dressed beef in carload lots to Portland, Or., and Puget Sound points for distribution in the Northwest, as there is a shortage in that region.

One of the latest mineral discoveries of note in Southern California is reported from Elmore, near which place a large body of low-grade gold-bearing ore is said to be in process of development.

There is an electric war in Ukiah, where an old company doesn't want a new company to have a franchise. Between Point Richmond and Stockton the Valley road will have a tunnel one mile long.

The City Trustees of Pomona have destroyed \$195,000 worth of bonds voted last year to provide the city with water works. The bonds were destroyed under the authority of an act of the late Legislature.

Saints' Rest, a way station on Lake Tahoe, has been totally destroyed by fire. The people, who were sleeping, barely escaped with their lives and no property was saved. The flames spread to the adjacent forest and thence.

The Eureka Lumber Company, whose mills are located a short distance above West Point, are going to build some six or seven miles of a railroad. The road is to extend from their mill up into the timber belt and will be used for logging purposes.

The railroad commission has decided that there is no law to force railway companies to produce their contracts. The point came upon the hearing of the charge for discrimination brought against the San Joaquin Valley road by the Union Transportation Company.

The foothills of Sonoma mountain are going to be stocked with the Denny pheasants, and eventually they will spread throughout this and Marin counties. A number of Petaluma sportsmen are going at it in a systematic and practical way, and it is thought they will accomplish tangible results.

A new law of Idaho provides that none but citizens or those who have declared their intention to become citizens may be employed in the mines. Manager Huntley last week notified all the aliens at the De Lamar mine to quit or take out their first papers. Most of them declared their intention to become citizens. The constitutionality of the law will be tested.

Immigration Commissioner Stradley has completed his monthly statement for April. His statistics do not include Chinese landed at San Francisco or any other port, or Japanese and other immigrants coming from Victoria and Puget Sound. Stradley's report shows that 215 immigrants

landed in San Francisco during April, of which number 129 were Japanese and 66 were Europeans. Eleven of the immigrants were unable to read or write any language and would have been excluded had not ex-President Cleveland vetoed the immigration act of the last session of Congress. Ten of the eleven illiterate immigrants were Portuguese and one was a Japanese. The Chinese Bureau reports that 232 Chinese who had been born in this country or who had previous residence here, were entitled to land.

The Miller & Lux articles of incorporation, in connection with the settlement of the estate, have been filed. The amount of capital stock is placed at \$12,000,000, divided in \$100 shares, and the amount formally subscribed is set down at fourteen shares. The holders of the stock, at two shares each, are: Henry Miller, Henry Lux, Thomas B. Bishop, J. Leroy Nickel, Edward T. Lewis, James S. Potter, and Azro N. Lewis. It is stipulated in the articles that: All the stock shall be deemed fully paid up and that no assessment shall ever be levied thereon, except by the unanimous vote and consent of all the directors, and that no vote upon that question shall be taken when there is a vacancy in the board or when any director is absent. The corporation shall never purchase real estate, nor increase the personal property of the corporation, except by the unanimous vote of the directors, unless the purchase be requested in writing by the holders of at least four-fifths of the capital stock. All proceeds from the sale of lands shall, after the payment of debts, be divided among the stockholders as dividends. No money received from the sale of lands shall be reinvested except by unanimous vote of the directors. The profits of the corporation shall be paid to the stockholders, as dividends, provided that \$50,000 may be retained to meet future expenses.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

It is telegraphed from Berlin that a treaty of friendship and commerce between Germany and the Orange Free State has been signed.

The Presbyterian synod at Sunderland, England, has decided to ignore the heresy charges against "Ian Macclaren," the author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."

The French language is now forbidden to be used in Alsace-Lorraine in public speeches and several speeches have been dissolved upon that account. The matter will be raised in the Reichstag, it being claimed that the prohibition is illegal.

The position of the British bicycle industry is regarded with anxiety. American competition is increasing while the general demand is very dull. British exports have fallen more than a quarter, a reduction of the British output is impending, and the shares of the bicycle companies are dwindling.

One of the most horrible disasters that the newspapers of the civilized world have had to record since the burning of the Brooklyn, N. Y., theater, is that of the burning at Paris, France, of a temporary wooden structure in the Rue Jean Goujon, where was being held a bazaar for charity.

The fair was under the patronage of the aristocracy of the French capital, and the list of the 300 or more dead reads like a page from the "Almanach de Gotha." The structure in which the fair was held was a huge, but flimsy building, cut up into booths, decorated with light and highly inflammable material. No one seems to know how the fire started. There was a puff of smoke, and in an instant the great throng in the building became panic-stricken. There was a rush for the exits. Women, the highest rank were trampled under foot in the mad rush for the doors. The dresses of others ignited. There was no response to cries for assistance. They were burned to death almost in their tracks. The firemen and police have taken out the bodies of many of the dead. Nearly 200 were badly injured, and many of these will die of their injuries.

After three weeks of preliminary work, the International Congress of Gold-miners has been launched in Denver, Col. At a meeting of the committee of twenty that has been considering the character of such a convention. It has been decided to divide the meeting into two classes, parading of a convention and an exposition of the display of methods and processes that are of value to the working miner. In this department there will be a great display of machinery for the extraction of low-grade gold, which the manufacturers claim will enable the miner to utilize vast quantities of ore that is now thrown over the dump. The convention is called for July 8th, 9th and 10th. The basis of representation is thirty delegates at large from each State and Territory, to be appointed by the Governor, five from each county, five from each city, and one additional for each 1000 or fraction thereof. The Governor of Colorado is selected for temporary chairman, and committees are to provide for low rates of transportation and a display that will carry out the ideas of the man who suggested the event as a means of bringing the gold-miners of the world together to discuss the issue of various methods for extracting the yellow metal.

Patents have been granted to Pacific Coast inventors as follows: Charles M. Allen, San Francisco, stove; Edward O. Carvin, Murphy, Cal., cartridge-loading implement; Emily A. Clingman, San Francisco, lamp-over-flow protector; Augustus S. Cooper, Santa Barbara, Cal., apparatus for manufacturing gas; Henry C. Doneyer, Savaries Island, Or., loading or unloading apparatus; Henry Echowiler, San Francisco, Cal., carpet-sewing machine; James E. Goodman, Santa Rosa, Cal., ventilated hat; Marble D. Kenney, Antioch, Cal., suction-box, three patents; Neil McLean, Watsonville, Cal., sulky cultivator; John C. Pelton, San Francisco, Cal., construction of building; Natalie Schell, San Francisco, best form; Frank Severio, San Francisco window-sash lock; John J. Smith, Auburn, Cal., submerged current motor; Emma Taylor, San Francisco, machine for grinding bread or crackers.

# TELEGRAPHIC RESUME.

## Things That Have Happened all Over the Country

### MENTIONED IN THESE PARAGRAPHS.

Selections That Will Greatly Interest Our Readers Both Old and Young.

During April the national bank circulation was reduced \$906,650.

A sugar-best company has been organized in Toledo, Ohio, with a capital of \$400,000.

A single page in one issue of the Century taken for advertising costs \$500, Harper's, \$450.

There is a new oil boom on at Anderson, Indiana, where the big gashears are running more than ever before.

The legislature of Texas has appropriated \$25,000 for the purpose of purchasing the historic old battlefield of San Jacinto, and preserving it as a State park.

The Union Pacific has given notice that it will make, every Tuesday, the Tennessee Exposition is in progress, a rate of one fare plus 10 per cent. from all territory tributary to its lines. This action may have the effect of bringing down the exposition rates generally throughout the East.

Forest fires have been raving in Minnesota, near Duluth, and they are dangerously near that city. The Fire Department has been called on for assistance by people in outlying districts. The Posthouse and the Poorhouse caught fire twice during one day, but the flames were soon subdued.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Bacon Paper Company the assigned report was read showing liabilities of \$430,000, against which there were miscellaneous collateral aggregating \$300,000. The assets were placed at under \$500,000.

The miners' strike in East Tennessee and Kentucky has grown in the past few days. Miners who have gone out number 3,500. At Coal Creek serious trouble is brewing. The men at the Black Diamond mine have struck. A meeting of miners and operators will be held in a day or so to discuss the situation.

An invention has been devised by Professor Albert Croshaw of Dartmouth College and Lieutenant Squire of the United States Army by which telegraphic messages can be transmitted at the rate of 3000 words a minute. The highest speed at present obtainable is from 150 to 200 words per minute.

At the session of the Bakers' International Union, held in Cleveland, Ohio, resolutions were offered to make an eight-hour day uniform throughout the country and met with enthusiastic approval before their reference to committee. The union decided to abandon all State branches and hereafter all funds will go directly to national headquarters.

The contract for smokeless powder will be awarded by the War Department in a few days. Three companies, including the California Powder Company, bid one dollar a pound on forty thousand pounds to be purchased by the department. A War Department official said that the purchase would probably be distributed between the three companies, though in what shares was not yet determined.

A comparative statement of the Government's receipts and expenditures for April shows total receipts of \$37,812,135; expenditures, \$39,072,097, leaving a surplus of \$5,740,002, compared with the deficit of April, 1896, of \$4,704,488. For the last ten months a deficit is shown of \$33,166,698. During April, the receipts from customs amounted to \$24,454,351; internal revenues, \$11,447,213; miscellaneous, \$1,910,570. These figures show a gain in the receipts of customs as compared with April, 1896, of \$12,638,620, or over 100 per cent.

There will be a test of the newly devised armor at the Indian Head, Washington, proving grounds, in a few days, which, if successful, means the downfall of armor plate monopoly and the greatest stride in that branch of manufacture in a quarter of a century. The plan is to put together two plates, one five and a half inches, the other six inches, and apply to the overlaid plate, thus obtained, the ballistic tests. It is believed the compound plate will bear a fire equal to that of a solid plate thirteen to fourteen inches thick. The plan is that of Captain Samson, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. As the surface of a plate is always more thoroughly tempered than the center and as a thin plate will stand tempering better than a heavy one, the placing of plates over each other forces the heat to break through three hard exterior surfaces as well as to pierce the softer interior metal before the plates have been perforated. In this way it is calculated that there will be added at least 10 per cent to the resistance of the metal in the plates. The effect on the armor plate trust will be immense. Where now only the Carnegie and Bethlehem works can roll heavy plates, there are at least ten works in the country which can make thin plates. These could be harvested at the navy yards or at the plant to be placed on the coast. Should the tests prove successful, armor of the new plan would be used on the battle-ship Wisconsin, now being built at the Union Iron Works, and on the Alabama and Illinois, now building in the East.

The Rheinisch-Westphalian Explosives Company of Cologne, Germany, has purchased 577 acres of land in Middlesex county, N. J., on which to build an American plant to give employment to at least 1000 men. The officers of the company are determined to start a branch plant there in order to avoid the tariff duties and enter into active competition for the trade.

Governor Pingree of Michigan has vetoed a bill which provided for the arrest of children found on the streets after 8 o'clock at night.

## CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Chandler has introduced a bill in the Senate authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness not exceeding \$50,000,000 to meet temporary deficiencies in the revenue. They are payable three years after their date, and bear interest at 3 per cent. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota offered an amendment authorizing the President to suspend the order of President Cleveland withdrawing millions of acres from the public domain and constituting them forest reserves. The amendment also proposed an appropriation of \$50,000 for surveys of these lands.

Senator Morgan offered an amendment to the Harbor Sundry Civil bill appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of Pearl harbor, Hawaii. Mr. Aldrich, Republican, of Rhode Island, said he sympathized with the purposes of the amendment, but it should not be put on this bill, as a similar item had been rejected by the House last year. Mr. Morgan felt that the House might change its attitude. The amendment was agreed to.

A joint resolution for the reception of Carlos Gutierrez, son of San Salvador's President, at West Point Academy for instruction, was introduced in the Senate by Hawley. A letter from Secretary Sherman was read, saying the request had been made by the Government of Salvador through the Minister of the Greater Republic of Central America. Morgan protested that no recognition of the Greater Republic of Central America had ever been made by the United States, and said Congress ought to be informed whether there was such a republic. The resolution, however, was passed.

Congressman Northway of Ohio has presented to General Robert R. Sampson of Arizona, a former resident of the Buckeye State who aspires to be Consul-General to Mexico. For this post there are already ninety applicants. The President informed Northway that the general policy will be to hold up this class of appointments until after the tariff bill is passed and Congress had adjourned. The government printing office, with its three thousand places, will probably be placed outside of the restrictions of the civil service law by the opinion of the Attorney-General.

An amendment has been put into the sundry civil bill for the appointment by the President of four additional court commissioners for Alaska and for deputy marshals. While no locations are fixed upon, it is understood that the new officials will be placed in the Yukon and Forty-mile Creek valleys, the first one named to be put at Circle City. These commissioners will have all the powers of Justices of the Peace under the Oregon laws, which now obtain in the Territory, and deputy marshals will have power to appoint as many assistants as peace officers are necessary. This is the first step in the way of the establishment of courts in the great interior valleys of the Territory, and it probably will be followed up by sending troops into the Territory.

The New York World's special correspondent claims to have inside information on the tariff bill schedules. He writes that there will be most startling innovations in the tax on beer and tobacco and the duty on tea. Beer is to be taxed 44 cents a barrel in addition to the internal revenue of a dollar, and an increase of 3 per cent on tobacco. The tea duty will be 10 cents a pound. From beer, tobacco and tea an increase of revenue of \$30,000,000 a year is estimated. The wool schedule has been changed materially. Senator Jones, representing the Rocky mountain herdsmen, has secured the rates he demanded on the lower grades of wools from 4 1/2 to 7 cents per pound. Manufacturers will weep aloud. The sugar trust people were partially successful, getting 1 cent a pound on low grades.

Here are several items in the tariff bill of interest to Californians: The duty on borax is fixed at 5 cents per pound; borates of lime or soda or other borate material not otherwise provided for, containing more than 36 per cent of anhydrous boric acid, 4 cents per pound; borates of lime or soda or other borate materials not otherwise provided for, containing not more than 36 per cent of anhydrous boric acid, 3 cents per pound. Olive oil is reduced from 50 cents to 35 cents per gallon; opium is increased from \$6 to \$8; quinquina is reduced from 10 to 5 cents per pound; figs, plums, prunes, raisins and dried grapes, 2 cents per pound instead of 2 1/2 cents; Zante currants, 2 cents per pound, olives, green or prepared in bottles, 20 cents per gallon instead of 25 cents; in casks, 15 cents per gallon; grapes in barrels or other packages, 20 cents per cubic foot; oranges and lemons, 1 cent per pound; almonds, 3 cents instead of 5 cents; plain green or colored, molded or pressed and flint lime or lead glass bottles, vials, jars and covered or uncovered tinsmiths and carboys (any of the foregoing), filled or unfilled, and whether their contents are dutiable or free, except such as contain merchandise subject to an ad valorem rate of duty or to a rate of duty based in whole or in part upon the value thereof, shall pay a duty as follows: If holding more than one pint, seven-eighths of 1 cent per pound; if holding not more than one pint and not less than one-fourth of a pint, 1 1/2 cents per pound; if holding less than one-fourth of a pint, 45 cents per gross; provided that not of the foregoing articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 40 per cent ad valorem. Unshelled filberts and walnuts are taxed 2 1/2 cents instead of 3 cents per pound; shelled, 5 cents instead of 6; jute bags, 1 cent per pound and 15 cents ad valorem.

The Senate, by a vote of 43 to 26, has refused to ratify the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. The rules of the Senate require a majority of two-thirds for the ratification of treaties. Hence four more affirmative votes would have been required to secure a favorable result. A total of 69 votes was cast, leaving nineteen Senators who did not respond.

# FACTS FOR FARMERS.

## Helpful Suggestions For the Agriculturists.

### HINTS THAT ARE INTERESTING.

Some Good Advice for the Ruralists—A Budget of Knowledge That May Prove Beneficial.

#### The Duty on Fruits.

It was intimated recently that the tariff fixed on olives and olive oil by the House would be altered by the Senate and the figures materially reduced, says the San Jose Mercury. In consequence of this rumor the olive growers in Santa Clara and other counties have felt some anxiety concerning the fate of those schedules. The rates decided upon by the Ways and Means Committee and adopted by the House were for green or prepared olives, in bottles, jars or similar packages, 25 cents per gallon; for green or prepared olives in casks, or otherwise than in bottles or jars, 15 cents per gallon; for olive oil, 50 cents per gallon.

In response to a letter of inquiry written by Colonel Weaver, President of the Board of Trade, Congressman Loud has replied that no change has been made in those rates and that the interests of the California growers of olives and of fruits and nuts generally will be carefully looked after by the California delegation. Congressman Loud understands how important it is to the fruit-growers of this State that their products receive adequate protection, and his loyalty to his State and to his district will prompt him to watch carefully the course of the tariff bill in the Senate and to head off any attempt to so alter the rates for fruits, nuts and oil at present embodied in the Dingley bill, as to cause the tariff on those products to fall short of the purpose of the bill.

But even with this assurance, the fruit-growers should keep in daily touch with the proceedings in the Senate and be prepared to resist any possible attack on the fruit schedule by the Democrats, silver Republicans or the New York importers. It cannot yet be foreseen what conditions may arise in the Senate or what the attitude of the Democrats toward the tariff as a whole, or toward the fruit schedule or any other detail of the bill, will be. The only safe course therefore is for the growers to be ready to meet any exigency and to combat any opposition with the facts and arguments which were presented with such successful results before the committee of the House.

#### The New Honey Law.

Section 1. No person shall, within this State, manufacture for sale, offer for sale, or sell any extracted honey which is adulterated by the admixture therewith of either refined or commercial glucose, or any other substance or substances, article or articles, which may in any manner affect the purity of the honey.

Sec. 2. Every person manufacturing, exposing, or offering for sale, or delivering to a purchaser, any extracted honey, shall furnish to any person interested, or demanding the same, who shall apply to him for that purpose, and tender him the value of the same, a sample sufficient for the analysis of any such extracted honey which is in his possession.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this Act, "extracted honey" is the transformed nectar of flowers, which nectar is gathered by the bee from natural sources, and is extracted from the comb after it has been stored by the bee.

Sec. 4. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this Act is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not less than twenty-five days nor more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment. And any person found guilty of manufacturing, offering for sale, or selling any adulterated honey under the provisions of this Act, may, in the discretion of the court, be adjudged to pay, in addition to the penalties hereinbefore provided for, not to exceed fifty dollars, incurred in analyzing such adulterated honey, of which such person may have been found guilty of manufacturing, selling, or offering for sale.

Sec. 5. This Act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

#### Baltimore Packers Scored.

Judging from the present condition of the canned goods market, the Baltimore packers of canned peaches are exceedingly shortighted. Reference (says the Grocery World) has been made to this in previous issues and the truth of the statements made is becoming more apparent every day. The condition which at present further cripples the shortsightedness of the Baltimore packers is the fact that the only demand for canned peaches in Philadelphia is at present almost exclusively for the California variety, upon which 58 cents per 100 pounds freight must be paid as against the Baltimore peaches, upon which only 8 cents per 100 pounds freight is charged. In other words, the Philadelphia trade would rather go clear to the Pacific Coast to buy canned peaches, standing the additional expense which that involves, than buy the Baltimore product, which is right at their door.

The cause of this peculiar situation is the fact that Baltimore packers persistently neglect quality. Instead of packing their peaches in syrup, using care in their preparation and in the selection of proper stock, as the California packers do, the Baltimore people use indifferent peaches, can them in water with but a small quantity of sugar, and throw them in the shortsightedness is the fact that Baltimore peaches delivered in Philadelphia cost, in first hands, anywhere from 80 cents to \$1.60. California goods, with their much higher freight, will bring from \$1.00 to \$2.70 per dozen. The jobbers or retailers who want really good peaches will not take the Baltimore peaches at all, because they know by experience that they will not suit the best trade. For this reason

the Baltimore packers, instead of covering the market which is right at their doors, are forced, or rather force themselves, to seek a market in the states of the Middle West.

#### Adulteration of Honey.

We are glad to lay before our readers an act prohibiting the adulteration of honey, says the California Cultivator. This law is good and will doubtless prove valuable in the honey trade, but it would have been far better had it covered all articles of food. For several years past we have advocated a National law to protect all articles of food against adulteration; this is a matter of interest to all who eat.

We are rejoiced to see that the pure food committee of the San Francisco Council of Associated Industries is waging a crusade against this iniquitous food adulteration, and are enforcing the law in many cases. They suggest the calling of a convention in the near future in order to bring the matter more prominently before the public. They are seeing the necessity for a National law in order to reach manufacturers outside of the State. The following resolutions, pregnant with humanity and good sense, were adopted unanimously by the said committee at a recent meeting:

Whereas, The food reform movement is at the present time becoming as it is in other states East and throughout the world, one of the most important movements; and whereas, the said movement against the adulteration of foods of all kinds vitally concerns the health of our people and as well the industries of this State; and whereas, we believe that health should be paramount to all other considerations; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the pure food committee of this council, that a convention be called at such time as may be advisable in the near future. Be it further

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to arrange details regarding the said convention.

#### Care of Orchards.

Continuous cultivation of the soil should be kept up from now on, till all danger from severe drought has passed, says the Livermore Herald. As the weather becomes warmer myriads of borers, grubs, caterpillars, scale, insects, etc., will emerge from the embryonic state and make war upon the fruit trees. Armed with the proper spraying apparatus and mixtures, the orchardist should be early in the field prepared to battle against enemies of both trees and fruit. Even though you do not find them upon inspection, use the "ounce of prevention" by applying the proper remedies.